tion of Industries and Fine Arts, to be held in

the City of Mexico on Sept. 6, 1896. He now

has declared the exposition project off, as far

come convinced that he was deceived into en-

dorsing a private enterprise in the belief that it

consolation of knowing, however, that from

twenty-eight to thirty-five other States have

been imposed upon, and that he has been able

by a timely investigation to stop legislative

action before it could mature into appropriation

The correspondence and agitation of the proj-

ect of a Mexican exposition dates back nearly two years, and there was nothing to indicate

that the project was not a Government affair

There was a concession to the duly associated

promoters of the enterprise, and a copy of it is on file at the Executive chamber. The copy is

in Spanish and is signed by a State officer, C. Manuel Fernandez Leal, "Secretario de Estado

y del Despacho de Fornento, Colonizacion e In-dustria." This official is said to be the head of

a department somewhat akin to the Department

The date for the opening of the exposition was

fixed at first as April 6, 1896, Gov. Morton, fear-

ing the Legislature might not act quickly enough

and expenditure.

of Agriculture.

as the Empire State is concerned, having be

SPEARS TO A CHICAGO CRUBCH ON THE REFORM OF MANKIND.

ayer, the Reading of the Scriptures, and Singles of Hymns a Preinds to the Discourse. The Agnestic's Views on Religton, War, Divorce, Treatment of Crimtunis, and the Labor Problem-A Great Outpouring-Applause for the Speaker.

CRICAGO, April 12.-With a prelude that included an invocation, the repeating of the Lord's Prayer in unison, the reading of the tenth chapter of Luke, beginning with the twenty-fifth verse, the singing of a Hosanna of "Nearer My God to Thee," and "America," Col. R. G. Ingersoll stepped to the rostrum of the Church Militant in Columbia Theatre this morning and for nearly two hours expounded to the congregation his views upon "How to Reform Man-

The Church Militant is composed of the larger part of the former adherents of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church. With their pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Rusk, they branched off into an independent organization several months ago, as a result of the opposition of the minority of the congregation to the introduction of radical changes in the conduct of the service, including the use of an instrumental orchestra and the attachment to the church of employment, hospital, club house, and other

Some time ago an invitation was extended to Col.Ingersoil to deliver an address under the auspices of the congregation, and it was in response to this invitation that he found himself in its rostrum to-day. At the time the invitation was extended, the congregation held its services in the Women's Christian Temperance Union Temple, but so much feeling was manifested by the managing Board of that structure over an agnostic speaking within its precincts that the Columbia Theatre was secured for a term of years, and therefore it fell to Col. Inger soil to inaugurate the services in the new meet-MAlthough admission was strictly confined to

ticket holders, the street in front of the theatre was blocked with people long before the opening of the doors, and even after the interior had been packed more than a thousand men and were 400 or more representative citizens, inand Superior judiciary and several county officials, delegations from every medical and law college and institution of learning in the city and suburbs, and a number of retired preachers. Every sect and demomination of importance without exception, had its representative. When Col. Ingersoll made his appearance, arm in arm with Dr. Rusk, there was loud applause. In the prayer that followed the musical exercises. Dr. Rusk asked for a special plessing on Col. Ingersoll as one who was endeavoring to show the world how this life might be made one of usefulness and joy. Dr. Rusk invoked a dispenaution for Col. Ingersoll's wife and children, and in his introductory remarks spoke of the agnostic as "the man who is endeavoring to do this as "the man who is enceavoring to do this world good and to make it better." Dr. Rusk added that this was no time to reason, no time to disagree with the faiths of men or beliefs of men, when they were trying to make the world better than they found it. No matter, he said whether a man believed in God or not, if he expounded the truth, then the truth was there and the was there.

and God was there.

As Col. Ingersoil stepped to the restrum he was welcomed with applause that lasted for over a minute. With the suggestion that while his hearers and himself might be travelling different roads they were all trying to add to human joy and happiness, he took as his text the quotation from Shakespears, whom he characterized as "The greatest of human beings," "There is no darkness but ignorance," and for two hours spoke upon the necessity of arbitration as a substitute for war, the need for new methods in the treatment of criminals, the desirability of the occupancy of the prairies of the West for homes as a panacea for tenement systems, the question of divorce, the relations of capital and labor, and the need of reform in the education of children.

Col. Ingersoil said: "Every form of life, of instinct, thought, and action is fixed and determined by conditions, by countiess antecedent and coexisting facts. The present is the child, and the necessary child of all the past and the mother of all the future. Every human being longs to be happy, to satisfy the wants of the body with food, with roof and raiment, and to feed the hunger of the mind, according to his capacity, with love, wisdom, philosophy, art, and song.

Col. Ingersoil then contrasted the difference

capacity, with love, wisdom, philosophy, art, and song."

Col. Ingersoll then contrasted the difference between the wants of savages and those of civilized man. He said that the savage was a natural believer in the supernatural, and that for ages he has worshipped at countless sitars and in innumerable temples. He recounted the efforts of man to find the elixir of life, the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion. While at first man believed in the supernatural, gradually his confidence increased in the direction of the natural and began to increase in charms and annulets. The war was waged for many centuries, but the natural gained the victory.

"There are very many who have reached the ries, but the natural gained the victory.

"There are very many who have reached the conclusion that the supernatural has nothing to do with real religion. Religion does not consist in believing without evidence or against evidence. It does not consist in worshipping the unknown or in trying to do something for the infinite. Ceremonies, prayers, and inspired books, miracles, special Providence and divine interference all belong to the supernatural, and form no part of real religion.

"Every science rests on the natural, on demonstrated facts. So morality and religion must find their foundations in the necessary nature of things."

THE AWPUL WASTE OF WAR.

a answering the question "How Can We form the World?" Col. Ingersoll said that by ching that everything is natural much may lone to raise mankind. He continued:
Being satisfied that the supernatural does exist, man should turn his entire attention the affairs of this world, to the facts in first of all, he should avoid waste-

te of energy, waste of wealth. Every good every good woman, should try to do away war and stop the appeal to savage force. In a savage state relies upon his strength decides for himself what is right and what and decides for himself what is right and what is wrong. Civilized men do not settle their differences by a resort to arms. They submit the quarrel to arbitrators and courts. This is the great difference between the savage and the civilized. Nations, however, sustain the relations of savages to each other. There is no way of settling their disputes. Each nation decides for itself, and each nation endeavors to carry its decision into effect. This produces war. Thousands of men at this moment are trying to invent more deadly weapons to destroy their fellow men.

one 1.800 years peace has been preached, yet the civilized nations are the most warof the world. There are in Europe to-day en 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 of solders
y to take the field, and the frontiers of yelvilized nation are protected by breast
and fort. The sea is covered with steelships filled with missiles of death. The ships filled with missiles of death. The acid world has impoverished itself, and the of Christendom, mostly for war, is now is \$10,000,000,000. The interest on this sum has to be paid. It has to be paid by much of it by the poor—by those who are which to deny themselves almost the neces-of life. This deat is growing year by year, e must come a change or Christendom become bankrupt.

the interest on this debt amounts at least to \$000,000,000 a year, and the cost of supporting armise and navies, of repairing ships, of manufacturing new engines of death, probably amounts, including the interest on the debt. to a least \$6,000,000 a day. Allowing ten hours for a day that is, for a working day—the waste of war is at least \$600,000 an hour—that is to \$85, 510,000 a minute.

210,000 a minute. Think of all this being paid for the purpose killing and preparing to kill our fellow men, tak of the good that could be done with this sam of money; the schools that could be it, the wants that could be supplied. Think the homes it would build, the children it self cities.

ise is to do away with war, we must or the settlement of national differan international court. This court is terpetual session, its members selected by the various Governments. selected by the various toveralmost ted by its decisions, and, at the com-disposal of this court, the rest o-on being disarmed, there should be a cree sufficient to carry its judgment. There should be no other excuse, its hass for an army or a navy in the civ-

speaker then took up the subject of re-worship. He said that through all time is id, the returns were remarkably if the expenditure continued, and in ar small towns—towns of 3,000 or e-will be found four of frechurches, more. These churches are founded sterial differences—a difference as to of haptism, a difference as to who like to partake of the Lord's Suprishes of ceremony, of government, a shout foreordination, a difference act free will. built fale and free will.

WHAT THE CHURCH SHOULD DO. Now it seems to me," said Col. Ingersoll, "that it would be far better for the people of a few lawing a population of 4.000 or 5.000 to have one church, and the edifice should be of use not only on wunday, but on every day of the week. In this building should be the library of

the town. It should be the club house of the people, where they could find the principal newspapers and periodicals of the world. Its auditorium should be like a theatre. Plays should be presented by home talent, an orchestra formed, music cuitivated. The people should meet there at any time they desire. The women could carry their knitting and sewing, and connected with it should be rooms for the playing of game, billiards, cards, and chess. Everything should be made as agreeable as possible. The citizens should take pride in this building. They should adorn its nicnes with statues and its waits with pictures. It should be the intellectual centre. They could employ a goatleman of shility, possibly of genius, to address them on Sundays on subjects that would be of real interest, of real importance. They could say to this minister: We are engaged in business during the week. While we are working at our trades and professions we want you to study, and on Sunday tell us what you have found out. "The people should be educated and lifted up, for as there is no dark ness but ignorance, there is no light but intelligence. As often as we can exchange a mistake for a fact, a falsehood for a truth, we advance. We add to the intellectual weakle of the world, and in this way alone, can be laid the foundation for the future prosperity and civilization of the race."

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS.

The manner in which crime may be lessened was next considered by Col. Ingresoil. He held present methods of dealing with the criminal are wrong, and this is proved by the fact that crime does not decrease. He continued:

"Nature does not frequently produce the perfect. In the human race there is a large percentage of failures. Under certain conditions, with certain appetites and passions, and with certain quality, quantity, and shape of brainmen will become this eves, forgers, and counterfeiters. The criminal should be confined and, if possible, should be reformed.

"A penitentiary should be a school; the convicts should be educated. So prisoners should work, and they should be paid a reasonable sum for their labor. The best men should have charge of prisons. They should be pillanthropists and philosophers; they should know, something of human nature. The prisoner, having been taught, we will say, for five years—taught the underlying principles of conduct, of the naturalness and harmony of virtue, of the discord of crime; having been convinced that society has no hatred, that nobody wishes to punish, to degrade, or to rob him, and being at the time of his discharge paid a reasonable price for his labor; being allowed by law to change his name so that his identity will not be preserved—he could go out of the prison a friend of the Government. He would have the feeling that he had been treated with him would be a breastwork behind which he could defy temptation, a breastwork that would support and take care of him until he could find some means by which to support himself. And this man, instead of making crime a business, would become a good, honorable, and useful citizen.

"Murderers, those belonging to the dangerous classes, those who are so formed by nature that they rush to the crimes of desperation, should be imprisoned for life, or they should be put upon some island, some place where they can be guarded, where it may be that by proper effort they could support themselves—the men on

THE HOME AND DIVORCE.

poliuted."

THE HOME AND DIVORCE.

Col. Ingersoli next spoke of the home, which he called the unit of the nation. He spoke of the necessity of homes for all, and then had this to say of divorce:

"Then arises the question of divorce. Millions of people imagine that the married are joined together by some supernatural power, and that they should remain together, or at least married, during life. If all who have been married were joined together by the supernatural is not infinitely wise.

"After all, marriage is a contract, and the parties to the contract are bound to keep its provisions, and neither should be released from such a contract unless in some way the interests of society are involved. I would have the law so that any husband could obtain a divorce when the wife had persistently and flagrantly violated the contract, such divorce to be granted on equitable terms. I would give the wife a divorce if she requested it, if she wanted it.

"And I would do this not only for her sake, but for the sake of the community, of the nation. All children should be children of love. All that are born should be sincerely welcomed. The children of methers who dislike or hate or loathe the fathers will fill the world with insantly and crime. No woman should by law or by public opinion be forced to live with a man whom she abnors. There is no danger of demoralizing the world through divorce. Neither is there any danger of destroying in the human heart that divine thing called love. As long as the human race exists men and women will love each other, and just so long there will be true and perfect marriage. Slavery is not the soil or rain of virtue.

"I make a difference between granting divorce to a man and to a woman, and for this reason: A woman dowers her husband with her youth and your man and to a woman, and for this reason: A

I make a difference between granting divorce to a man and to a woman, and for this reason: A woman dowers her husband with her youth and beauty. He should not be allowed to desert her because she has grown wrinkled and old. Her capital is gone, her prospects in life lessened, while, on the contrary, he may be far better able to succeed than when he married ner. As a rule, the man can take care of himself, and, as a rule, the woman needs help. So I would not allow him to cast her off unless she had flagrantly violated the contract. But for the sake of the community, and especially for the sake of the babes, I would give her a divorce for the saking.

babes. I would give her a divorce for the asking.

"There will never be a generation of great men until there has been a generation of free women—of free mothers. The tenderest word in our language is maternity. In that word is the divine mingling of eccatasy and agony. Col. Ingersoil next talked about the labor question. Reviewing the progress of the workingmen during the past lifty years, he came to the conclusion that their status is improving the conclusion that their status is improving and that the future is full of hope for them. He urged that education should be extended among all classes, and especially that the children should be taught. In closing he said that the only way to reform the world was to flood it with light and drive the darkness away.

When the speaker concluded, the applease with light and drive the darkness away.

When the speaker concluded, the applause was loud and long continued, many of those in the foyer waving their handkerchiefs and hats. The congregation united in singing "Bles't be the tie that binds," and with the pronouncing of the benediction the unique service came to an end.

CANADA'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Laurier Has Offered the Liberal Lead ership to Sir Oliver Mowat.

TORONTO, April 12.-The latest development n connection with the general election campaign now beginning in Canada is the announce-ment that Mr. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Liberal opposition at Ottawa, has offered to re-sign the leadership of the party in favor of Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, who has kept his party continually in power in this province for a long time. Laurier is a Roman Catholic Mowat is a Presbyterian, and for this reason and on account of his reputation as a successful leader and his justness and conservatism it is believed he would be able to offer a settle ment of the Manitoba school question and lead the Liberal party to victory.

It is reported that Sir Oliver Mowat will refuse to tal. a the leadership from Laurier, who, it is be Heved, can easily get a majority of the votes in the province of Quebec. But Mowat may join the Liberal party, and it is thought be can carry Ontario and Manitoha with sufficient seats to give the Liberals a good working ma-jority in the House of Commons. So confident are some that Mowat will join Laurier in the campaign that seats likely to be So confident are some that Mowat will join Laurier in the campaign that seats likely to be offered him in Ontario are already spoken of. Mowat's conservative ideas, it is held, would be a guarantee against any sweeping change the financial policy of the country, while his well-known hestility to the annexation idea would, if he joined the Liberal party, silence any charge of annexation that the Conservatives might bring against the Liberals.

The House of Commons, which continued in session day and night sell hist week up to Saturday midnight, sat for 129 hours. This was the longest session on record. When the House meets to-morrow the Government leaders may make some important announcement about their policy on the Manitoba School bill. It is likely to be withdrawn, as Parliament will be dissolved in twelve days and there is not time to pass it. pass it.

Burglare Take Advantage of the Raines

Early yesterday morning burglars got into Alfred Benson's saloon, at South Eighth street and Driggs avenue, Williamsburgh, by lifting an fron grating on the South Eighth street side of the saloon. When they got into the cellar they found the door leading to the saloon locked and cut away the hot-air pipes to effect an en-When they finally got into the saloon they found the cash register empty. Then they helped themselves to champagne and cigara. They left half a dozen empty bottles on the floor and took some bettles of liquor with them.

Want to Aboitsh Commencement Orations at Trialty.

HARTFORD, April 12.-The senior class of Trinity College, at a meeting last night, disment speeches by members of the graduating class, and to substitute for these orations speech by some prominent public speaker. The sentiment of the class was almost unanimous in favor of the plan, and a committee was ap-pointed to petition the faculty for the change.

OH, YES, THE SUN DO MOVE. THEY MADE A BET ON IT AT

Maid It Bidn't, Electrician Said To Did, Alloged Editor Said It Bide't and Appersed the Intelligence of the In-quirer Sun's Office Boy Settled It. They were sitting in the reading room of the Atlantic Hotel at 63 Bowery. Some of them had seen better days. The stordy old sea Captain with the long white beard brought on the argument by recalling the times when he went cocoanut hunting in the treples, "got the fever, liked near to die, was in eleven wrecks, and passed through more storms than any sec dog who ever bunked at Snug Harbor." Billy, the umbrella man, remembered some very back storms, too, because his factory at one time was kept running day and night. That was whe Billy lived in Jersey. Then he could draw his check for \$50,000. Real estate speculations rained him. A hungry money lender ended all by foreclosing the mortgages. Tim, the astron omer, knew what it meant to have the money

lender's foot on him. "They even took my factory where I used to turn out optical goods enough to supply half of the people of the United States," said Tim. After that I turned in to peddling spectacles and eyeglasses, and at night when I got home I'd take to my books on astronomy. The stars were always my pets. I think every man should make himself familiar with them." "That's my opinion," said Electrician Frank Baldwin. "I like to sit and figure out the num-ber of miles the earth has travelled since I was

born, and then I get to figuring on the sun's movements and ---." "Come off, the sun don't move," interrupted Sailor McMahon. And he twisted his hat nervously, as he did on Saturday when he was asking the Commander of the ram Katahdin if he could get away from the Navy Yard for s

day or two so as to spend Sunday with his friends in New York.

"Don't get excited," said the electrician, "When I talk of planets I know what I'm talking about. I say the sun does move."

"It do not," insisted the sailor.

"Well, I'll betcher."

"I'll betcher."
"Well, bet."
"Put up your money: there's \$5 says the sun
"Put up your money: there's \$6 says the sun
oes move. You understand me?" said Elecoes move. does move. You understand me?" said Elec-trician Baidwin.
"There's \$5 says the sun do not move," said Sailor McMahon.

"There's 35 says the sun do not move," said Sallor McMahon.
"I'll act as stakeholder," said Jim Moore, one of the boarders.
"We'll leave it to a neditor," said McMahon. So, followed by a crowd from the reading room of the Atlantic, Baldwin, McMahon. and Moore walked down to the office of an unmentionable newspaper. So that no mistake should be made the referee got a Western Union telegraph blank and wrote out the disputed question, and added another to it that had grown out of an argument on the way down. Here is a copy of the questions:

City Editor—Can you answer the following questions: City Editor-Can you answer the following ques

a copy of the questions:

City Editor-Can you answer the following questions:

Is the sun stationary?

Does the earth revolve around the sun?

Please answer. Rig money on it.

The authority consulted wrote on the top of Referee Moore's paper these words: "Yes, to both questions." Then, opposite each question he again wrote the word, "Yes."

These answers did not satisfy Electrician Baldwin, and he suggested that the City Editor be called out, so that he might give his authority for them. He came out.

"Authority for the statement?" said he to Baldwin. "Why, you damned ass, any schoolboy 2 years old knows that the sun don't move. You were thinking of the earth when you betyour money. You're a damned ass."

The three men then came across Frankfort street to The Suv office, and the questions were again submitted in writing.

"I'm willing to leave it to your office boy," said Electrician Baldwin.

The boy whose business it is to keep the ink wells filled borrowed a pencil from the horse editor and wrote this answer:

The sun has three motions: An axial rotation which it performs in 25 days. Shours, and 9 minutes, a sort of orbital motion around the centre of inertia of itself and its system of planets, and a progressive movement through space in the direction of the constellation Hercules, and ar the rate of 104, 185,000 miles a year. The earth revolves around the sun.

"Well, I'll be keel-hauled," exclaimed the sallorman, "if that don't best all. Take th' money, Baldy, take th' money. This is a lad that knows things and I'm willing to lose and treat besides."

So they went out and beat the Raines law.

SUMMER MUSIC FOR EVERYBODY.

Madison Hquare Garden. A plan has been proposed for the establishment of an organization to be known as the Summer Concert Association of New York, with the object, as given in the circulars of providing summer music for everybody." An address to One Thousand Influential Women of New York " has been issued. In setting forth the plan of the organization, it says that it is in-tended to accomplish its object by giving a series of orchestral concerts in Madison Square Gar-den the coming season, to which the admission shall be 20, 30, and 50 cents. It is proposed to secure 1,000 patronesses, who shall advance not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 each, to guar-

antee the expenses of the experiment. a month, beginning in July. Orchestral concerts, with a grand orchestra under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, if possible, will be given six nights and one afternoon of every week. The programmes are to include classic, popular, and dance music. The floor and box seats nearest to Fourth avenue are to be fifty cents each, and the other seats are to be sold for twenty-five and twenty cents. The Madison avenue end of the Garden will be arranged for the sale of light refreshments, and smoking will be permitted there. The business of the association will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and no contract will be made until the funds to cover it are in hand. An advance guarantee of \$25,000 is needed.

There will be the conducted of the co

no contract will be made that the mass to severit are in hand. An advance guzrantee of \$25,000 is needed.

There will be three classes of subscribers.

"Guarantors" will subscribe from \$100 to \$1,000, at least \$100 to be paid down, and to be returned in tickets or boxes. The remainder of the subscription to be paid as it is needed by the management. "Patronesses" who will allow the use of their names will pay from \$10 \$100, and receive the value of their subscriptions in tickets or boxes. "Subscribers" will pay for coupon tickets at \$5 each. It is believed that the venture will prove popular and self-supporting. The address which has been issued is signed by Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Robert Woodworth, The organizing committee is made up of Miss Vanderpoel, Chairman; Mrs. Orange Ferriss, and Mrs. Fay Peirce.

Mt. Benedict's Home Fair.

So far the fair for the benefit of St. Renedict's Home for Colored Children, which began last week in the Madison Square Garden Hall, has been very successful, and the features which have been arranged for this week been which have been arranged for this week make it seem probable that the success will be continued until the end. The hall and booths are effectively decorated. An attractive exhibition of Miss a Becket's paintings has proved one of the most popular departments of the fair. A sword with tortoise shell handle will be presented this week to the most popular member of the National Guard. A bicycle will be given to the most popular Post Office employee, and the most popular priest will receive a set of vestments. The fair will close next Monday.

The annual meeting of the Society of Ameri can Artists was held on Saturday evening at 215 West Fifty-seventh street. Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, the President, refused to accept a re-Hisshield, the Fresident, refused to accept a re-election to that office. The following were elected members of the Board of Control, their terms of office to begin on June 15 and continue for one year: John La Farge, Fresident; Ken-yon Cox, Vice-President; George E. Harse, Jr., Secretary; Samuel Islam, Treasurer, and Wil-liam Halley Faxon. Joseph H. Boston, Mary Fairchild MacMonnies, and John Humphreys Johnston were elected to membership in the society. society.

The Jefferson's Birthday Celebrations to

Thomas Jefferson's birthday will be celebrated to-night by the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn with a banquet at the Hotel St. George, at which 150 participants are expected. Former Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohlo is to speak to the toast, "Democratic Duty in 1896," and Edward M. Grout, Editor Andrew Molean, and Senator Gallagher will also speak.

A Thief from Philadelphia Caught in

Two strangers called at the bakery at 325 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, and while one of them engaged Henry Nelson, the proprietor, in conversation, the other sneaked through the hallway to a rear room, where he was found soon after ransacking a trunk. His companion escaped. The prisoner said he was John Quinian of Philadelphia.

NO MEXICAN EXPOSITION. The Whote Enterprise a Private School

She Refused, She Says, to Tell the Baldmake liberal provision for the representation of this State at the Mexican National Exposiheaded, Bandy bearded Burgiar Where They Were Even When He Threatened to Kill Her Employer's Baby Got 840. J. M. Mark, who lives in a four-story brownstone house at 244 East Sixtleth street, has five children and employs a servant named Mabel Wichman. Miss Weichman is now ill in bed, was a national affair. The Governor has the and her sickness results, she says, from an encounter she had with a burglar late Saturday night. The story she tells interested the police of the East Sixty-seventh street police station for a good many reasons, and they are inclined to think that Miss Welchman had an optical delusion, or something of the kind.

On Saturday night Mr. and Mrs. Mark left their home at 11 o'clock to attend a reception. They did not return home until nearly 2 o'clock, and when they reached their house they found surprised, and hurried in to find out what was the matter. Their curiosity was gratified by a story told to them by Miss Weightnan.

Mark left the house she had gone into their room to watch their baby. The room is on the second-story, front. Under a sofa on one side were two boxes, which had been placed there by Mrs. Mark. In the boxes were three gold watches, three diamond rings, two pairs of diamond earrings, and some other jewelry, in all

fixed at first as April 6, 1896, Gov. Morton, fearing the Legislature might not act quickly enough to enable a regularly constituted Commission to prepare a suitable exhibit, appointed a temporary committee last fail. He selected Charles R. Flint, William H. T. Hughes, and George Cambbell, three New York merchants familiar with the Mexican trate. On Jan. 1, 1896, he made the recommendation in his message, and on Jan. 16 Senator Millin and Assemblyman O'Grady introduced a bill appropriating \$40,000 and creating the Commission above named to spend it on a State exhibit at the exposition.

After the incident of the table on which the Governor of the new State of Utan was to sign the first bill of the new Legislature, the Governor and his private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, became suspicious, and the legislative leaders were cautioned to hold the bill, pending an investigation by the Governor. The investigator reported recently that Sefor Don C. Manuel Fernandes Leai told him Mexico was not quiteready to hold an international expesition, and that the present movement was simply a private undertaking in which the Government was taking no part whatever. The Mexican Government had granted a franchise to hold an exposition, but would support it only to the extent of guaranteeing the franchise. The holders of the franchise had fenced in 600 acres on the slope of Chapultepec in the City of Mexico, but were making no further efforts to secure the recognition and support of the Government. No Mexican State official was taking any interest in the matter, as the policy of the Piaz Administration toward it was well known. The watches, three diamond rings, two pairs of diamond earrings, and some other jewelry, in all worth \$2,000. Mrs. Mark had especially instructed the girl to watch this jewelry before she went out.

Miss Weichman does not know how long she had been in the room before the burglar appeared. She had fallen into a dose, she says, and she was awakened by the noise made by a man as he opened the door leading from the hall. The man looked at her so threateningly, she says, that she loot her power of speech. The man was about forty and wore a sandy beard. He was baid and about five feet eight inches tail. He carefully closed the door, and advancing toward Miss Weichman said that he had been in the parlor all day and had heard Mrs. Mark tell Miss Weichman to guard the jewels. He wanted those lewels, hesaid, and that right quick. The servant says she told the man that the jewels were "up stairs." The bold man waked to the cradie where the child was sleeping and threatened to kill it if she did not divelige the hiding place of the jewels. The threat to murder her employers' child did not make the girl tell about the valuables, however, and she again informed the burglar that they were in an upper story. Her manner must have convinced him that they were, for he left the room and started up the stairs. While he was gone. Miss Weichman says that she took the jewel boxes from beneath thesofa and put them in a box in the closet.

The ourglar returned in a few moments, and seemed grieved over his lack of success in his hunt up stairs. He said as much to Miss Weichman, and his tone was so very unfriendly that she "shrank into a corner," from which he promptly "dragged" her by the wrist. She then acceamed, but the burglar kett hold of her, and pushed her along the wall until she reached the house.

Miss Weichman's screams aroused Mr. Mark's son and daughter and another servant who

No Mexican State official was taking any interest in the matter, as the policy of the Diaz Administration toward it was well known. The granting of the franchise to private persons is now deemed a mistake by the Mexican Government. Thirty or more States of the United States have arranged to be represented, and space in the barren enclosure is selling at \$30 a square metre, so the Mexican Government may feel obliged to get out of its present compromising position by recalling its grants and assuming control of the enterprise, either to end it or simply to postpone it. control of the enterprise, either to end it or simply to postpone it.

With this report before him Gov. Morton lost no time in notifying Mr. Mullin and Mr. O'Grady to let their Mexican Exposition bills remain in the committees.

New York has saved its \$40,000, but other States have had a more implicit faith in the scheme and have made appropriations. To prevent any further useless action of States or individuals Gov. Morton has consented to the publication of the facts.

COULDN'T BUNCO COL. JAMES. Nine Cigars at Ningara Falls.

BUFFALO, April 12 .- A member of the Governor's staff and several newspaper men were invited to-day by Mr. George H. Daniels to visit Niagara Falls. His private observation engine was put at their disposal, and they started out at 10 o'clock. The Raines law was in force in Buffalo. The party got to Niagara Falls test the Raines law immediately. The carriages stopped in front of the Chautauqua, which was about the first wet goods establishment passed

about the first wet goods establishment passed.
Col. James invited all hands to take a drink. The bug juice was put up with exceeding promptness, but before it was consumed Col. James took off his aword belt.

"How much?" said the Colonel when the drinks were downed, at the same time planking down a \$5 bill.

The bartender, an aged and experienced citizen, looked at the gold lace, at the cap, and then at the disarmed Colonel himself. He pushed a button behind the bar and the figure 4, with a dollar mark in front, sprag up. The bill disappeared and a dollar bill took its place.

"What the "exclaimed the Colonel," four dollars for that round."

"Y-e-s," drawled the bartender.

"Nit," said the Colonel. "Count up nine at fifteen, a dollar thirty-five; nine cigars, ninety; two twenty-five. Gi' me a dollar seventy-five more."

The aged bartender put out another dollar.

ore." The aged bartender put out another dollar. "Seventy-five more," demanded the Colon "Seventy-five more," demanded the Colonel, The aged bartender put out a Canadian haif

The aged outcome," thundered the Colonel,
"Twenty-five more," thundered the Colonel,
The aged bartender took back the half and
replaced it.
"Twenty-five more," commanded the Colonel,
"All right," drawled the bartender. "Fill
"All right," drawled the bartender. "All right," drawled the bartender. "Fil give you all the money I got in the drawer," and he put out the last quarter.
"Well, gingeration," commented the Colonel, it's plain as day why Marquis Yamagata gives this place the go-by. He was here seven years ago. No wonder he don't wan't to see the falls again."

ago. No wonder he don't wan't to see the falls again."

The not-to-be buncoed Colonel strede out, followed by the party. There were no more unpleasant incidents. Drinks on the Canadian side were seventy cents a round, and over the bar hung this sign: "Get a drink before it rains, Bill."

BROOKLYN BABES ON PARADE. Pushers of Perambulators Viewed by Mem

The first informal baby carriage parade fo the season of 1896 took place in the warmth of the early afternoon sunshine along Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. Of course the owners of the babies and the carriages did not intend that it should be a parade. From 1 P. M. until the gray clouds came up in the west M. until the gray clouds came up in the west and obscured the sun, the avenue was thronged. Members of the Hanover Club and the Union Club watched the parade with interest.

According to the statement of a person who kept track of the little vehicles for an even hour, 1914 passed the corner of Keap street. This included baby carriages going up and coming down on both sides of the avenue. The attendants or pushers included a View-President of a bank, seven lawyers, two physicians, four salors keepers, whose places of business were closed by the Raines law, one druggist, and two city officials. These were not all the men in the line.

A Brooklyn Tenderioin Raid.

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly of the Tender loin precinct in Breeklyn and half a dozen of his officers made a raid early yesterday morning on an alleged disorderly house at his tiold street. Moses Merritt and his wife, the occupants of the house, and three women and two men who were also found there were arrested.

Clear weather, save for a few light local showers, prevailed yesterday in the middle Atlantic and New England States. In fact, the day was more apringlike than any we have had before this cason. The area of low pressure stretched in a ough from Minnesota southwest over Kansas, attended by cloudy, showery weather and abnormal heat. The warm wave covered all the central States, the Ohio Valley, and the lake regions. Here in the afternoon the temperature ranged between but and 60". Over a small belt of country in the ce tral States it was about 80°. It promises to be warmer here.

In, this city the highest official temperature was 64", lowest 43"; average humidity, 70 per cent.; wind northeast to southeast, average velocity 19 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 89.33, 5 P. M. 80.85. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, New build ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:



Washington Formass For Monday.
For New England—demorally fair, probably cloudy in the morning; warmer, southerly winds.
For sustern New York, editors Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware tienerally fair and warmer; southerly wends.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Vir-

ginta -Fair; warmer, southeasterly winds.

For western New York Generally fair during the
day with fresh to brisk southeasterly winds; warmer For western Pennsylvania-Possibly fair, continued and fresh southerly winds.

ODD STORY OF A BURGLAR. HOW MISS WEIGHMAN SAVED MRS. ALBANY, April 12,-Gov. Morton in his annual MARK'S \$9,000 JEWRLS. nessage recommended that the Legislature

> two or three policemen there, a few neighbors, and a general air of excitement. They were Miss Weichman said that when Mr. and Mrs.

the hall door. Then Miss Weichman fainted. After she fainted the man must have left the house.

Miss Weichman's screams aroused Mr. Mark's son and daughter and another servant who slept on the top floor. They ran down stairs and found Miss Weichman apparently unconscious. An ambulance was called, and the Sergeant at the desk of the East Sixty-seventh street police station was asked to send all his men to the house. Several policemen responded, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark arrived home when the excitement was at its height. Mr. Mark and a policeman went through the house and found everything apparently all right. Miss Weichman was conscious at intervals, and she announced that \$40 had been taken from her. Then she grew hysterical again, and has remained so ever since. Dr. Dowling of Flower Hospitalsays he doesn't know what alls her. Mr. Mark says she has been with him a long time, and has always been a good servant.

Detectives Collins and Keating will have a talk with Miss Weichman when she recovers, and they will try to learn something more of the bald-headed, yellow-bearded burglar.

DISORDERLY FOR LACK OF DRINK Murnhy Couldn't Get Into a Saloon, Sc

James Murphy, 25 years old, of 11 Frost street, Williamsburgh, quarrelled with a saloon keeper at Union avenue and North Tenth street, early resterday morning, because he could not get a irink. Two other men, Joseph Silk of 255 North Eighth street, and Thomas Gartland of North Seventh street and Bedford avenue, were with Murphy. They walked away when Policeman Mechan of the Bedford avenue station ap-

man Mechan of the Bedford avenue station appeared.

Mechan ordered Murphy to go away. It is alleged that Murphy picked up a heavy cobblestone and advanced toward the policeman, threatening to kill him for his interference. When within a few yards of the policeman he threw the stone, and it struck Mechan on the light shoulder. Mechan arrested Murphy and a scuttle ensued. It is said Murphy drew a knife, but before he cond use it Policeman Golden of the Herbert street station appeared. Murphy kicked Mechan in the groin and struck the other policeman in the face, Golden used his club, and then Murphy's companions interfered.

fered.

The three were finally subdued and taken to the Bedford avenue station house, where Murphy was locked up for assaulting the two policemen, and Silk and Gartland were held for interfering with them. The three men were subsequently arraigned in the Lee Avenue Po-lice Court and remanded by Justice Goetting until-to-day.

BEATEN, GAGGED, AND ROBBED. The Adventure of a Man Who Stayed On Late in Greenpoint.

Michael Mulier of Greenpoint called on friends who live at Paidge avenue and Clay street on Saturday night, and was treated hospitably that it was after 2 o'clock yesterday morning when he set out for home. He wen along Clay street, and when he reached a dark spot near Oakland street two men who had been hiding behind a wagon knocked him down, gagged him, kicked him, and robbed him of \$18 Fitward Kraus, a watchman, saw the highwaymen running away, and after assisting Muller he called the police. The police suspected that the

highwaymen running away, and after assisting Muller be called the police.

The police suspected that the thieves were members of a gang that for a long time has had its headquasters in a lumber yard near the spot where Muller was attacked. Detectives went to Long island City and arrested William Frazer, 27 years old, of 65 Freeman street, Greenpoint, and Matthew Tierney, 26 years, who lives at 3 Vernon avenue, Long Island City. They were taken to the Greenpoint avenue station, where Muller and the watchman identified them as the thieves. The prisoners had only 25 cents when scarched. They defied all knowledge of the robbery. When they were arrangued in the Ewen Street Police Court Justice Lambeer committed them in default of bail for a hearing to-day.

BIT THE GERRY AGENT. It Took Two Policemen to Get an S-year-

old Girl in the Patral Wagon, Maggie and Cornelius Buckley, 8 and 12 years of age respectively, were committed to the Catholic Protectory in Jefferson Market Court yesterday because their mother, Margaret Buckley, a laundress at 11 Hancock street, said she couldn't control them. It took two elicemen to get the girl into the patrol wagon which carried them to the Gerry society's headquarters on Saturday.

In court yesterday the children were quiet while actors the Magistrate. When taken into the reem used by the terry agents, they lead to serem at the top of their volces. The long dinaity stopped from exhaustion, his slant worked the account of the volces and murages to that they "were dama brutes and muragers."

"she's the worst child I've ever seen," said Agent Berkley, whom the girl had bitton, as brother and siste, were carried out of court.

Dr. Shipman Elected to the Standing Com The Rev. J. S. Shipman, D. C. L., rector of brist Church, at Seventy-first street and the

Western Boulevard, was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese last week to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterise, now hishop of Washington. Dr. Shipman is one of the most service of the clargy of the Episcopal church in this city and is well known throughut the dlocese. Prof. Felix Adler Ill.

Prof. Felix Adler, who was to have delivered

a locture yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture in the Carnegie Music Hall on the "Function of the Pulpit of the Modern World," was too ill to appear. His illness is not considered serious.

CARPET CLEANSING. STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS, THE TROS. J. STEWART CO.,

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Practically a Thorough Observance of the Raines Law There Yesterday.

The Raines Excise law worked even more of the two preceding Sundays it has been in operation. The saloonkeepers have evidently determined to follow the advice of their central aw, much as they dislike most of its provisions, they stand and what their legal privileges are. Promptly at midnight on Saturday the customers were hustled out and the curtains raised. and in this respect the law must have been obeyed to the letter, for the total number of complaints for technical and other violations filed at the various police stations up till 9 o'clock last night was only thirty, a significant decrease compared with the two preceding Sun-

The hotels, big and small, and the restaurants did a lively business in wet goods of all kinds, and there was no necessity for any one going thirsty, providing he was willing to buy a fivecent sandwich. Although District Attorney Backus, after his conference with Recorder Goff and other New York officials on Saturday, declared that Mr. Miles, his first assistant, had given too mild an interpretation to the "restau-rant" clause in the law, it was agreed to let Mr. Miles's opinion stand for another Sunday at least. Mr. Backus said:

Miles's opinion stand for another Sunday at least. Mr. Rackus said:

"A mere restaurant can't sell a glass of beer with a meal. Only hotel keepers can sell liquor on Sundays, and they can only serve it to their bona fide guests."

Police Superintendent McKelvey was satisfied last night, after communicating with the various Captains by telephone, that the law was working admirably in Brooklyn. Between midnight of Saturday and 6 A. M. yesterday there were only thirty-four arrests for intoxication, and between d A. M. and 8 P. M. yesterday, the arrests touched the lowest point, being only six in all Brooklyn's wide domain.

"It cannot be doubted," Superintendent Mo-Kelvey said, "that the Raines law has worked a wonderful reformation in this city. Brooklyn has never, in my crience, been so free from drunkenness and a sorderly conduct of all kinds on Sunday as since this law went into operation."

The Central Liquor Dealers' Association has

on."
The Central Liquor Dealers' Association has ubmitted these direct questions to District Attorney Backus:

torney Backus;
A greeryman can keep open until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning; can be sell notified beer of hottled Bluors on Sunday?
If there is ground glass in a saloon door, but the Interior of the store can be fully seen from the windows, can the police force the removal of the ground glass.
What is a man to do whose Beense does not expire for weeks or months after June 30, can be carry on business under it?
Must a saloon keeps.

business under it?

Must avaion keeper take out stained glass fronts?

If a man sells meals and drinks are ordered, can he go into his berroom to get then?

If a man cats at a table on the veranda of a hotel on a Sunday, is ne a guest?

Must such a man recisier?

Is it compulsory for dealers to have lights in their saloons from midnight Saturday to daylight Sunday, and on Sunday nights. and on Sunday nights?

Is it legal to make ten hotel rooms out of a room
15x15?

Mr. Backus has made arrangements to meet a committee of the association to-morrow and fully explain his views on the several questions prepounded.

These saloon keepers were arrested vesterday for alleged palpable violation of the law: Fred Pfeffle, Montauk street and Vienna avenue; John Hesse, 1,261 Flushing avenue; Thomas Seward, 513 Eighth avenue; Michael Nolan, and Sighth avenue.

PLENTY OF BEER AT RIDGEWOOD.

Saloons Wide Open Across the Queens County Line and a Big Business Done. Ridgewood again ignored the Raines law resterday, and all the picnic parks, with the exception of Wissel's, catered to thousands of

thirsty Brooklynites and New Yorkers. The High Ground Hotel, which is built on the line that divides Kings from Queens county, was completely jammed with members of the thirsty army from early in the morning until late last night. The portion of the botel situated in Brooklyn was not used, but that part on the Queens county side of the boundary line was. A large hall was fitted obundary line was. A large him was fitted up with tables and chairs, and seats were at a premium. The beer garsien outside contained about 300 people.

At 6 o'clock Widmann had taken in \$585 for the sale of beer alone, showing that at this one kingswood resort 11,000 glasses of beer had been consumed during the day.

Every other salson in Ringswood was wide open, front doors, side desors, and even windows, and the salson keepers said they too in more westerfally than on any previous

open, fro.t. doors, side doors, and even windows, and the saloon keepers said they took in more money yesterday than on any previous Sunday since they have been in business. In face, the rush was so great year-day, that thirsty citizens had to stand in hace and wait their chance to get up to the bar.

The result of this rush of business will, it is said, be the creation of many new buildings in hidgewood during this werk for the accommodiation next Sunday of the great army of thirsty folk.

Lip to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn Heights italized Company and the Brooklyn Heights italized Company and the Brooklyn Heights thillread Company and the Brooklyn Heights thillread that carried 2... Our passengers to Richewood.

With the exception of the liddlewood district the Newtown section was very quiet yesterday. Practically all the saloons which have depended upon the Sunday traffic for their in one were closed. It was one of the basis orderly Shalays Newtown has had in years. Here and there stray parties were seen coverful chieffing or leaving some resort, in the od time free and easy swing, with street doors wide onen, was wanting.

INTERPRETING THE RAINES LAW.

A Hotel Man Refuses to Serve Sterr to a Guest's Friend in the Guest's Room, POUGHEREPSIE, April 17. F. McAllistor, a Neison House in this city, to-night invited two of his Poughkeepsie friends to his room, where he said he could treat them to in er beer in spite of the Raines law. He ordered beer for spite of the Kaines law. He ordered beer for himself and friends, and wanted it sent it no room. The proprietor, H. N. hain, rotused to fill the order on the ground that as McAllister's friends were not suests of the hotel it would be a violation of law to serve them with heer, even in a gnext's room, on the invitation of the guest. Mr. Hain said that had he said the beer to McAllister's friends he believed he would be planting himself in their power to have him arrested under the new liquor law.

Enforcing the Raines Law in Buffalo. BUFFALO, April 12. The Haines law was strictly enforced here to-day, and saloons and hotel bars were closed tight and all blinds and screens removed.

Despatches from Hornellsville, Batavia, Dun-liek, and Tonawanda report that the law was also enforced in those places.

DEBAUCH ENDS IN MURDER

FRANK KETCHAM KILLED IN FROM

With Three Companions He Teled to Enters a House of Illiance is Bridgeport and a Man Inmate Shot Him Down On the birget A Companion Severely Wounded, DANNURY, Conn., April 12.- During drunken row, which occurred outside of Stelle Fischer's house at Lo'clock this morning. Frank Ketoham, 20 years old, was shot and killed by William Filteroft, who was employed about the place. Willie Tomlinson, a com-panion of Ketcham, was wounded in one of his lungs, and there is little hope of his recovery. Retcham and Tomilason, with Charles Young and Thomas Marasco, were dissipating during Saturday evening. They drank a great deal, and shortly after midnight went to the Fischer woman's house and demanded admittance. Two men, named George Vredenburgh and Charles Gamung were in the house, and they bjected to the presence of the newcomers. Mrs. Fischer told them she could not let them in, and while young and Marasco stood on the stoop talking with her their companions withdrew a short distance and waited for them.

Finally the two young men on the stoop pushed in the door, and they were about to energy, when Filteroff ran out with a shotgun in his hand.

"to away, or I'll shoot!" he yelled, where

"to away, or I'll shoot!" he yelled, whereas upon Young and Marasco ran and joined their friends, who stood near by. Filteroff followed them, and when he came up to them. If you fellows don't clear out of here I'll

"If you fellows don't clear out of here I'll fire.

"Shoot away," replied Ketcham, "but be sure you shoot straight." He had acarcely finished speaking when Filteroft raised the gun to his shoulder and fired at them. Four of the bureshot with which the weapon was loaded entered Ketcham's heart and four others pierced his lungs. Tominson was also shot. The two weamled men staggered to the middle of the street and both fell across the street cartracks. Voung and Marasco dragged them to the sidewalk and placed them in a neighboring designed, Here they left them alone while they ran to the police station and reported the shooting.

shooting.

When physicians arrived they found Ketche am deed. Tomlinen was unconscious and so badly wounded that it was not thought he would live until he could be moved to the hospital. Later he railied somewhat, but there are small hopes of his recovery. The body of Ketcham was removed to an undertaker's rosm. Young and Marasco were held as prisoners in the station while the police descended on Mrs. Fischer's house. They arrested Flitcroft, and he is now in the city jail on a charge of murder. of murder.

The volice also arrested Mrs. Fischer and three other women who were found in the house.

Ketcham came to Danbury a short time ago from Farmingdaie, N. J. He was the son of George H. Ketcham, and it is said that his father is well-to-do. He was employed in the hat factory of Beckerle & Co. Coroner Dopen of Britigeport will hold an inquest to-morrow

UNDER WHICH FLAG, EXCISEMANS If the Excise Board's Clerks Work for Hilliard Now They May Lose Their Job.

The Republican employees of the old Excise Board, or at least some of them, to whom em-ployment on the new Excise office is offered, are in a pickle, owing to the impending decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Courts. as to the constitutionality of the Raines law. Special Deputy Commissioner Hillard wants to rganize his office this week under the Raines law, and wants them to join his force at once. They are certain of employment under the old. Board of Excise until April 30. If the law is

Board of Excise until April 39. If the law is declared unconstitutional they will be assured of a longer lease of official tenure. Should they go to I filliant's office and should the Raines law be declared unconstitutional they would be out of a job.

Several of the clerks have hit on a scheme to meet the situation. They have applied for two weeks' vacation from the old Board. If they get it they can put in the time helping Mr. Hilaird, and if the unconstitutionality of the law is declared by the court they can return to their old employment.

It was said last evening that there is a probability that Otto Irving Wise will be selected astatorney for the New York Excise office at salary of \$3,500. There is likely to be a great deal of litigation for the attorney to attend to for the first year or two, but he will be empowered to employ counsel to assist him. A desegation from the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, where Mr. Wise readies, called on President Lauterbach last evening and asked that Edward F. Brown, Fresident of the Republican Club of the district, be appointed as counsel in place of Mr. Wise, Quarantine Commissioned

Every Bar Was Closed Yesterday, Accords

Long Branch, April 12.—Long Branch wend dry to-day for the first Sunday in a number of years, according to the reports of the police of fleers. Mayor Blodgett's notice, made public resterday, that all drinking places must close at 12 o'clock Saturday night and not reopen until after 12 o'clock Sunday night, was strictly

adhered to. Mayor Blodgett is not in love with the liquor dealers, because the majority of them voted, dealers, because the majority of them voted, against him last December, when he ran for Mayor, and came very near defeating him. Unetil the past week the Mayor has held to the opinion that the power to make the saloon keepers obey the law lay with the court which issued the theoness. He has now obtained legal opinion to the effect that he, as Mayor of the city, is vested with power to close the saloons on Sunday.

Vesterday he instructed Chief James Layton to employ what special men were necessary to may remain the closing of every bar on Sunday, and the police report that every bar was closed.

Amuzing Growth of Hotels to Long Island

City. Hotels are springing up in every direction in ong Island City. Places that heretofore were known by the police as simply growler resorts have since the enactment of the Raines law

have since the enactment of the Raines law taken on the dignity of hotels, with a registry book and a key board designating the rooms in the house. These places sold drinks with alleged meals all yesteriay.

Two arrests were made during the day. They were Stephen McMulton of 125 Greenpoint avenue and his bariender, John Kennedy. The police say they were caught openly violating the law. Mayor telesson says the law will be rigidly enforced. There is also talk of enforcing the law against Sunday shaving. against Sunday shaving.

Hoboken a Merca for the Thirsty.

Almost as much beer was sold in Hoboken yesterday as on the previous Sunday when the Haines law went into effect in this State. News Yorkers found all the saloons open for business. Torker's found all the salions open for business. There was an unusually large traffic on the trolley cars to West Houseken, Union Hill, and Cuttenburg. In Crittenburg the schoon keepers, who arthripate a revival of business this summer, have petitioned the Democratic nominess for Council to piedge themselves that if elected they will not best any more licenses. There are thirty-eight solunts in the town, or one salogn for every eight-selection voters.

Accested for fitylog a Detective a Sandwich, Detective Cohen of the Eldrage street squad. while drinking in John Roth's saloon, at In Delancey street, with two other n deemen, on Saturday night, presented to be burgey, and on saturda. Might, penching to be bringly, and the all on freep renive him a samiwish. When the more saving it was art of the curner which his safe and san down saving to be curner which to the arrested Both for visualism of the Rabes law, and Claristrate Council in Essen. Mark to dort perforant from a scale was colleged to both time. As no see also both 20,000, Moth scale is both as har to say in fact sets the trail.

All saloons on States Island followed their usual practice yesterday of Leeping side doors open the excise because there all expire on the 1, and it is not takely that saloon men will be dust; all before them.

ommercial man, and a register of thest at the Gen. Plancock's Status Pages the White

Hanse, WASHINGTON, April 11. A restrest officer of that the new status of tien. Havenck, now being erected on Pen-sylvania evenue, faces the white flouse. This remitted him of a converse sation be but with flancock many years ago, and long before the latter developed any Fresh desiral assistation. He says he was driving with the teneral in the northwestern part of the city one day and they stopped before the statue of time. Scott. Harvock looked at it a few moments thoughtfully and their remarked that the arist who superintended its erection had been smilty of unconvenues saline in representing scott as will righter toward the Essentive Musicion, which for so many years he had vainly endeavored to reach. erected on Pen sylvania avenue, faces the

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.